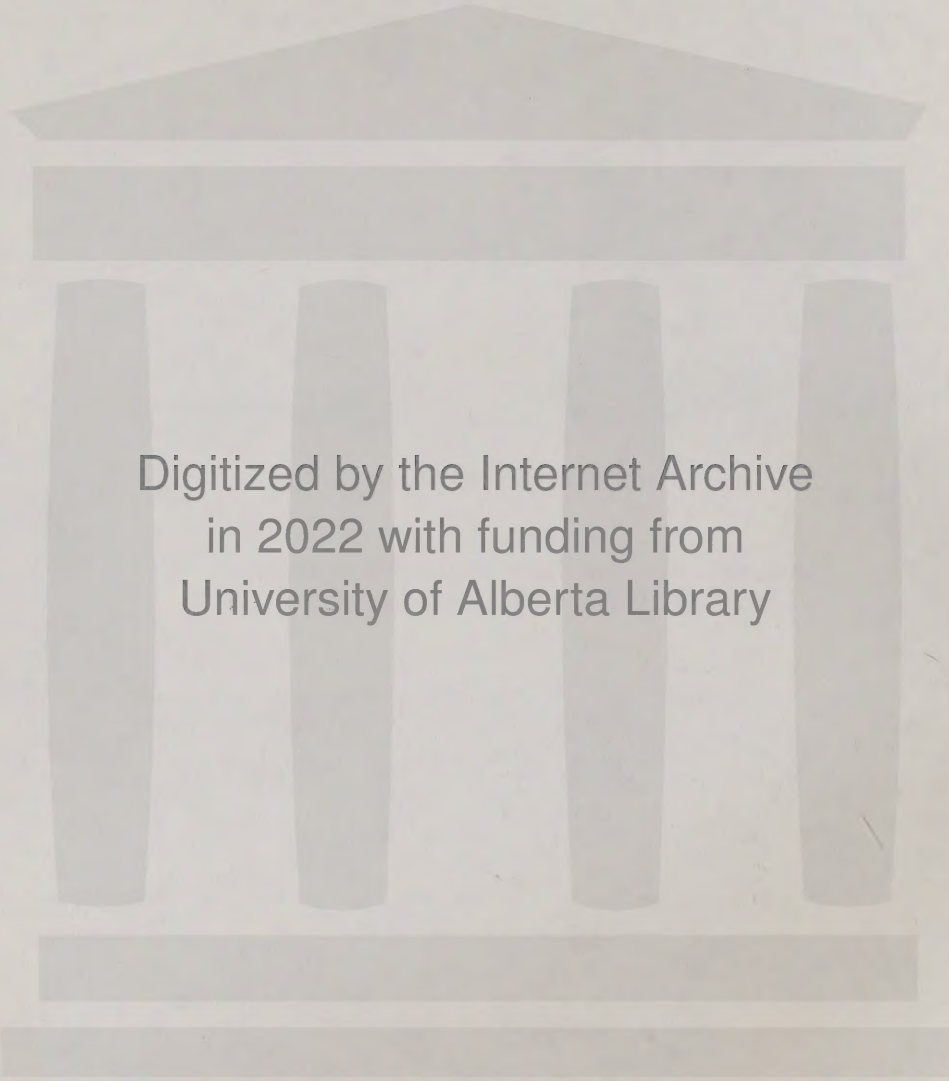


YUKON TERRITORY

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS
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YUKON TERRITORY

Constitution and Government.- The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate territory in 1898. It is governed by a Commissioner (appointed) and a legislative council of 5 members who are elected for a 3-year term of office. The seat of government is at Whitehorse.

The Northern Administration and Lands Branch, (Director, F.J.G. Cunningham,) Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, is responsible for business arising from the general administration of the territory under the Yukon Act and Ordinances passed by the Territorial Council, the disposal of lands under the Territorial Lands Act, the administration of the Yukon Placer and Quartz Mining Acts and the collection of revenue thereunder.

Area and Population.- The area of the territory is 207,076 square miles;- 205,346 square miles of land area and 1,730 square miles water area. The population according to the 1951 census was 9,096, including 7,533 whites, and 1,533 Indians and Eskimos. The principal centres are - Whitehorse, capital, 2,594; Dawson, 783, and Mayo, 241.

Education.- The territory had (1953) schools - 14, teachers - 48, and pupils - 1,192. The amount spent on education during the fiscal year 1953-54 was \$282,664.

Production and Industry.- Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Silver, lead and gold are the chief minerals. The output of gold in 1953 was 69,663 fine oz., silver, 6,244,919 fine oz., and lead 28,761,326 lb. Value of gold was \$2,398,497; silver, \$5,247,605; and lead \$3,789,305. Total mineral value including cadmium and zinc was \$14,299,607.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce,

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balsam, poplar, and birch. The country abounds in big game such as moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and bears. The fur yield for the year ended June 30th, 1953, totalled 246,379 pelts, valued at \$247,001. Squirrel, muskrat, beaver, marten and ermine constituted the greatest portion of the catch.

Communications.- There are 58 miles of railway. The Yukon River, 1,979 miles long, of which 1,777 are navigable (570 within the Yukon Territory), provides communication from the end of the railway at Whitehorse to the interior. There are (1953) 1,675 miles of motor roads and secondary roads, in addition to the Alaska Highway which enters Yukon Territory at Mile 620 and crosses the international boundary into Alaska at Mile 1221. There were 12 post offices in 1954 and revenue amounted to \$91,127.

Commercial airlines provide passenger and express services daily between Vancouver and Whitehorse, and Edmonton and Whitehorse. These services, which extend to Fairbanks, Alaska, connect with transcontinental airlines at Edmonton and Vancouver. A service is also maintained thrice weekly from Whitehorse to Mayo and Dawson.

Books of Reference.

Publications of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa:-

The Yukon Act, Ch. 298, R.S.C. '27, as amended.

Agriculture and Forests of the Yukon Territory.

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